

## HAWAIIAN REBELLION

## A Number of Conspirators Plead Guilty.

## THE EX-QUEEN HAS ABDICATED

In Favor of the Republic—Her Action Regarded as a Ruse to Secure Clemency.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. Honolulu, January 30.—Liliuokalani, the ex-Queen of Hawaii, has abdicated in favor of the republic. This is by far the most important outcome of the late rebellion. The document was drawn up by Hartwell at the request of the ex-Queen.

It was presented on the 26th instant to President Dole. The document, according to the wording, was executed freely and voluntarily. It was addressed to the President.

The Queen makes a plea for those who took part in the rebellion. She hopes that clemency will be exercised in their case. She expresses a desire to live in absolute privacy henceforth.

The ex-Queen's communication is as follows:

Sir: After full and free consultation with my personal friends and with my legal advisors, both before and since my detention by a military order, in the executive building and acting in conformity with their advice and also upon my own free volition, and in pursuance of my unalterable belief and understanding of my duty to the people of Hawaii and to their highest and best interests and also for the sake of those misguided Hawaiians and others who have recently engaged in rebellion against the republic, and in an attempt to restore me to the position of Queen which I held prior to the 17th of January, A. D. 1893, and without any claim that I shall become entitled by reason of anything that I may now say or do, to any other or different treatment or consideration at the hands of the government than I otherwise could and might legally receive, I do hereby agree to execute and make known to yourself as the only lawful and recognized head of the government and to all people of the Hawaiian Islands, whether or not they have become citizens of the republic or have been adherents of the late monarchy, and also to all diplomatic and other foreign residents in the Hawaiian Islands, to all of whom I respectfully request you to cause this statement and action of mine to be made known as soon as may be convenient.

I do hereby, fully and unreservedly, abdicate and declare that the government of the republic of Hawaii is the only lawful government of the Hawaiian Islands, and the late Hawaiian monarchy is finally and forever ended and no longer of any legal or actual validity, force or effect whatsoever, and I do hereby absolve persons whosoever, whether in the Hawaiian Islands or elsewhere, from all and every manner of allegiance or official obligation or duty to me and my late government, for ever, and hereby discharge to all such persons in the Hawaiian Islands that I consider them as bound in duty and honor to enforce, support and sustain the government of the republic of Hawaii.

The document includes a copy of the oath of allegiance taken by her, and closes: "I have caused the foregoing statement to be prepared and have signed the same without having received the slightest suggestion from the President of Hawaii concerning the same or any part thereof, or concerning any action, or course, of my own in the premises."

The Queen's abdication was unexpected. In many quarters it is looked upon as a ruse to secure clemency when she appears before the military court now sitting. It is not generally considered that she is sincere in making the statement.

Since last advice evidence of a very

damaging character had piled around her. She was arrested on a military warrant on the 16th instant. No trial was held until when the papers were served her, and without delay she was escorted to the executive building and confined in a room, where she now remains under guard.

In the evening of the day of arrest her house was searched and in the finding of the largest amount of arms and ammunition at one time since the trouble began.

The following day the premises were searched again and a number of damaging papers were found. They showed that the rebellion was a plan of restoration of the crown, yet far as to have a new cabinet made out.

Arrests for conspiracy have been numerous. In all there are about 350 men under lock and key. The last of the leaders to surrender was Lot Lane. He is a half white and was considered a dangerous adversary. He gave himself up on the 17th.

On the same day the first military court in the history of the Hawaiian Islands was convened. It was composed as follows: Colonel Will, A. White, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Fincher, Captain G. W. Zeigler, J. M. Curran, J. W. Pratt, W. C. Wilder, Jr., Lieutenant Jones, and Captain William A. Kinney as judge-advocate.

The court was called and named by President Dole, who is of the opinion that under the present circumstances better and quicker results will be obtained than if left to the civil courts.

The following day Captain W. C. L. Pratt, James R. Jones, Captain J. W. Kinney, and Louis Marshall were arraigned on a charge of open rebellion.

Wolox, Hartman, and Nowlin, three leaders, all pleaded guilty. The others refused to plead on advice of counsel, and a plea of not guilty was entered against their names.

A great deal of important testimony was secured from Nowlin and Hartman, who have turned state's evidence to save their necks.

The murderer of Charles L. Carter has been found. He is a half-white carpenter named Thomas Poole. He is admitted to a native rebel that he did the shooting.

Wilcox took the stand and told his story in a straightforward manner. He claimed that he knew nothing of the threatened revolt until one week before the trouble began.

He said that there were not more than 300 men at Diamond Head the Sunday evening when the first shot of the rebellion was fired. The trial of the leaders was concluded on the 20th instant.

The trial of the court has not been held in public as yet.

A member of the court is quoted as saying that if the death penalty be imposed the execution will take place quickly, and the public will not be informed until they are over with.

The profound secrecy with which

trials are conducted has led many

to believe that the offenders will be dealt with in a lenient manner.

Since the arrival of the Philadelphia U. S. Minister Willis has assumed an oppressive attitude, and from a truly worthy source it is learned that he has made objections to the powers of the military court in sitting. He seems to take the same views as Paul Nunnemann, counsel for the prisoners, that offenses committed while martial law was proclaimed should be tried before a civil court and jury. The text of his objection cannot be obtained at this time, but it is understood to be of a nature to cause the government more uneasiness than anything that has taken place since the beginning of the rebellion.

British Commissioner Hawes has not given any trouble. He has pursued a policy of moderation since the trouble began.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 6.—While the confession of John Cummings, one of the rebels, who incited Rudolph Spreckels as the one who furnished the arms to the insurrectionists, the government does not seem to have strong proof of the fact.

Among the ex-Queen's papers

which were seized by the government were found memoranda in which she says Spreckels advised the use of arms, but that she was doubtful about taking such desperate measures.

Her notes were also referred to the appointment by her of a commission to go to Washington and see President Cleveland. She says one of the commissioners, Sam Parker, tried to sell his secret to G. Irvin.

J. G. Carter, the ex-Queen's counsellor, advised arbitration, and when young Spreckels advised force, she said she thought the arbitration plan would please President Cleveland better.

Regarding the purchase of arms it is the impression that young Spreckels did not purchase them himself, but simply advanced money on the Queen's account and that the arms were purchased by some of his friends.

It is known that the court martial has passed the death sentence on some of the rebels, presumably Wilcox, Hartman, Nowlin, Gobek, Walker, Davy, Rickard, and sentences of life imprisonment for many others.

These decisions have been handed to President Dole for final judgment, and he will decide whether or not they shall be carried out. It is certain that nothing will be done hastily, or in a spirit of revenge.

The Queen's comment when she had made note of Parker's perfidy was, "How mean."

BARON WILL CONTEST

THE OLD MAN KILLED FLIES WITH A POKER.

It Also Got Drunk and Talked Foolish to the Servant Girls.

AN EMERGENCY RUN.

Four Shouting of the Philadelphia on Her Trip to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 6.—The cruiser Philadelphia made a remarkably poor run from this city to Honolulu. She left this port at 11 a.m. Sunday and arrived in Honolulu at 5 p.m. on Tuesday of the following week, thus taking nine days and eight hours to make the run of 2100 miles. Admiral Beardsley went to sea to make an emergency run. His orders from the navy department were to proceed to Honolulu with dispatch.

The Australian, leaving twenty-four hours later, arrived at Honolulu nearly forty-eight hours ahead of the Philadelphia. That the cruiser was not much slower is shown by the record of the race, which was run in 10 hours and 10 minutes to the day for the run of 2100 miles. Admiral Beardsley

had orders to make a record run.

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## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Fresno Will Have One Here after.

## IMPORTANT AND TIMELY ACTION

An Association of Leading Business Men Established on a Permanent Basis.

The history of associations of business men in Fresno has not been altogether gratifying, but there is every appearance that at last an organization has been formed with the elements of permanency and practical utility combined with it.

The Fresno Chamber of Commerce, which was inaugurated at a meeting held at the Hughes hotel on Tuesday evening, has been in embryo ever since January 22d, when a meeting was held at which were present, H. D. Colson, J. J. Seymour, O. J. Woodward, A. Dimickel, W. J. Bickley, Louis Einstein, T. C. White, W. H. Mckenzie, F. G. Perry, Louis Gundeltinger, J. McMullan, T. E. Hughes, Alex Goldstein, A. R. Briggs and Harry Sherwood. Goldstein was made chairman of the meeting, and the following were appointed to committees: A. R. Briggs, chairman; T. C. White, H. D. Colson, O. J. Woodward, Alex Goldstein and Louis Gundeltinger.

The committee made the following among other recommendations and on Tuesday evening they were duly adopted:

That the organization be called the Fresno Chamber of Commerce, because the members are in proportion to the future. The objects of the organization to be the establishment of a body of recognized authority to deal with matters of interest to the business men of Fresno, and to the general public; to foster and promote commerce, manufactures, and agriculture in the county; to assist in developing its material resources; to encourage and promote immigration, and to secure wider markets for products by spreading information; also to promote charitable accommodations for the use of the association.

It will be seen that the chamber will replace and take up the work of the board of trade and other organizations whose glory belongs to the past, and that it can not only handle the question of the competing road, but any matter on which prompt action is necessary, as for instance the taking part in the Los Angeles trials.

The following officers have been elected: A. R. Briggs, president; Harry Sherwood, vice-president; Louis Einstein, treasurer; Executive committee: T. C. White, A. R. Briggs, O. J. Woodward and Louis Gundeltinger, with the president as ex-officio chairman.

The regular meetings will be held bi-monthly. The executive committee meets weekly. One of the first objects to be attained is the selection of a good secretary, who will be the only paid officer.

One of the first official acts of the new organization was to send the following communication, which is self explanatory:

Fresno, Cal., February 6, 1895.

Clause Speciale, Esq., Chairman San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad.

Dear Sir:—At a meeting of the executive committee of the newly organized "Fresno Chamber of Commerce" the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Fresno Chamber of Commerce, through its executive committee hereby pledge our most earnest co-operation in the great undertaking which you and the citizens of San Francisco have inaugurated.

Our people are enthusiastic at the prospect of early relief from long oppression and we trust that as opportunity presents itself we shall be able at the proper time to furnish you with additional information of great enterprise merit. We believe that no estimate can be made of the enormous benefit which the contemplated road would prove to the people of the entire San Joaquin valley.

Very respectfully,

Louis GUNDELTINGER,

Secretary pro tem.

## FOR LOSS OF A HAND.

Five Thousand Dollars Damages is Allowed the Plaintiff.

At 9 o'clock last night the jury in the suit of Fred Jones against the King River Lumber Company returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$5000 damages for loss of a portion of a hand while in the company's employ at Squawka mills.

This was the second trial. At the first, rendered for \$9000 was given, and the defendant obtained a verdict. The plaintiff claimed that the partial amputation of his hand was rendered necessary on account of the unskillful treatment he received in the company's hospital at the mills.

Jonny Lind.

Jonny Lind must have been the most simple, unprejudiced prima donna that ever lived. When she first came to England she was bound to sing only at the Royal Italian Opera House, and when commanded to sing at the queen's court she was obliged to refuse. Very sorry to be compelled to notify this, she ordered her carriage and drove straight to Buckingham palace. She handed her card to an official, who, not naturally, declined to take it in. A higher authority happened to pass and took it upon himself to present it. As soon as her majesty saw it she said, "Admit her, by all means." Jonny Lind appeared and said simply that she was so very sorry to be unable to sing at her majesty's concert that she thought it better to call herself and explain. The queen was charmed with her natural manner, gave her a cordial reception and promised to be her friend.—Today.

Hanford is Moving.

The business men of Hanford are taking active steps to induce the valley railroad to pass through that town. They claim that Hanford is the largest shipping point in the San Joaquin valley except Fresno. The way to get a railroad is to reach out for it.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure, gay cream of Tarter Powder. Free

from Ammonia, or any other adulterant.

It is THE STANDARD.

Elshan Kingley is 92 years old. He

was married at the North Adams Methodist parsonage Thursday, Dec. 14, by the Rev. Dr. George W. Brown, to Mrs. Julia Howes, who is 70 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Kingley are now enjoying their honeymoon at their home at 60 Holden Street.—Boston Globe.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh.

Scott & Sons, N. Y. All Druggists. Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Scott, of Tarter Powder.

By order of the Boston Globe.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST

CORDOVAN

FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.

42-50 FINE CALF & CANVAS.

3-50 POLICE & SOLES.

42-52 WORKMEN'S.

52-75 BOYS' SCHOOLSHOES.

LADIES'

33-52 BOYS' DONGOLA.

W. L. DOUGLAS

Over One Million People Wear Our

W. L. DOUGLAS

SHOES.

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give you a custom fit in style and fit.

Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.

The prices are moderate, and the quality is equal to that of any other maker.

If your dealer cannot supply you we can. Sold by

RADIN & KAMP.

T. J. MAY, Manager

1031 J Street, Fresno.

Examiner Building.

## A GOOD BEGINNING.

FIRES IN JAPAN.

But for Open Spaces the Japanese cities Would burn up.

One of the quaintest sights in Japan is a fire. Hundreds of houses are often burned in the space of a few hours, and little or nothing can be done to stop the progress of the flames, especially on a windy day. If you except the roof, which is made of tiles, Japanese houses are built entirely of straw, wood, bamboo and paper. In the poorer districts houses are packed close together, and therefore if one happens to catch fire sometimes the whole street is burnt down with incredible rapidity, and the fire only stops at some open space where it cannot possibly spread further. It is not unusual in Tokyo or some of the larger towns to hear of a thousand or even more houses having been destroyed in an afternoon or during the night.

Now is more afraid of fires than the Japanese, and high hedges are posted at short intervals all over the towns and in all the larger villages, on the top of which hedges a watchman sits all night and in case of fire rings a large bell hung from the top. If rings at long intervals, the fire is distant, and one need not worry about turning out of one's boudoirs. If rings a little quicker, the fire is not far, but there need be no apprehension. But if the bell is vigorously and quickly tolled then you may as well say goodby to your house, because in perhaps a few minutes it will be reduced to a mass of ashes.

The Republican canines last night passed off quietly, and were largely attended. There was a desire visible everywhere to put up the best men possible, and the list of delegates to the city convention will show how well this effort succeeded. There was plenty of enthusiasm of that earnest, industrious kind, which is prophetic of victory.

First precinct.—The canines of the First precinct was held at Judge Austin's court room. T. G. Hart was made chairman and Archie Smith secretary. The following were placed in nomination to be voted for at the primaries for delegates to the convention:

Dr. T. M. Haynes, N. D. Gilbert, F. M. Miller, W. H. Lufthur, G. A. Smith, A. S. Simms, George T. Roberts and F. T. Hillion.

Second precinct.—The meeting of the Second precinct was held at Shanks' shop on Fresno street. Judge H. Z. Austin was elected chairman and Louis Manuel secretary. The following were the nominations for delegates to the convention:

Frank Beckwith, J. A. Walton, J. B. McMichael, H. L. Hedges, F. L. Moulton, J. E. Fisher, J. T. Shanks, H. S. Colburn, J. U. Haley, Frank Robison, Louis Manuel, A. T. Stevens, G. Colquhoun and J. M. Colling.

Third precinct.—The canines of the third precinct was held at Justice St. John's court room. Dr. Oliver Rowell was elected chairman and Louis Einstein secretary.

The following candidates were nominated for delegates:

Dr. Chester Rowell, H. C. Grogan,

George H. Monroe, F. K. Prueett, L. L. Cory, Louis Einstein, C. L. Walker, M. L. Schermerhorn, Clark Woot, H. F. Chilton, U. J. Craycroft, Dr. A. G. Dearborn, F. S. Clark, E. G. Berry, W. R. Mahoney, J. C. Daniel, Henry Russell, J. F. Manning, H. E. Barnes, J. F. McDonald, J. B. Harrington, John D. Gray.

Fourth precinct.—The canines of the fourth precinct was held at Justice St. John's court room. Dr. Oliver Rowell was elected chairman and Louis Einstein secretary.

The following candidates were nominated for delegates:

Dr. Chester Rowell, H. C. Grogan,

George H. Monroe, F. K. Prueett, L. L. Cory, Louis Einstein, C. L. Walker, M. L. Schermerhorn, Clark Woot, H. F. Chilton, U. J. Craycroft, Dr. A. G. Dearborn, F. S. Clark, E. G. Berry, W. R. Mahoney, J. C. Daniel, Henry Russell, J. F. Manning, H. E. Barnes, J. F. McDonald, J. B. Harrington, John D. Gray.

Fifth precinct.—The fifth precinct was held at Hefner's store, A. K. Comfort being elected chairman and A. E. Snow, secretary. The following candidates were nominated for delegates to the convention:

W. H. Jones, H. C. Daniel, G. W. Johnson, F. W. H. Spencer, F. P. A. Driscoll, F. C. Clark, George Chodkiewicz.

Sixth precinct.—In the sixth precinct, which met at the Hughes hotel, George Young acted as chairman and P. F. Adelsbach as secretary. The following were nominated for delegates:

W. H. Jones, H. C. Daniel, G. W. Johnson, F. W. H. Spencer, F. P. A. Driscoll, F. C. Clark, George Chodkiewicz.

Seventh precinct.—The seventh precinct met at the city hall. J. F. Nohle was chairman and C. H. Higge secretary. Candidates for delegates were nominated as follows:

M. Gilby, J. F. Noble, F. J. Burleigh, G. Lawson, W. H. Cowan, M. Woodward, W. H. Puleton, H. H. Kellogg, William Shideler, G. D. Doherty, C. H. Higge, F. W. H. Spencer, F. P. A. Driscoll, F. C. Clark, George Chodkiewicz.

Eighth precinct.—The eighth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Ninth precinct.—The ninth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Tenth precinct.—The tenth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Eleventh precinct.—The eleventh precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Twelfth precinct.—The twelfth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Thirteenth precinct.—The thirteenth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Fourteenth precinct.—The fourteenth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Fifteenth precinct.—The fifteenth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Sixteenth precinct.—The sixteenth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Seventeenth precinct.—The seventeenth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Eighteenth precinct.—The eighteenth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Nineteenth precinct.—The nineteenth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Twenty-first precinct.—The twenty-first precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Twenty-second precinct.—The twenty-second precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Twenty-third precinct.—The twenty-third precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Twenty-fourth precinct.—The twenty-fourth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Twenty-fifth precinct.—The twenty-fifth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Twenty-sixth precinct.—The twenty-sixth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Twenty-seventh precinct.—The twenty-seventh precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Twenty-eighth precinct.—The twenty-eighth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Twenty-ninth precinct.—The twenty-ninth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Thirtieth precinct.—The thirtieth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Thirtieth-one precinct.—The thirtieth-one precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Thirtieth-two precinct.—The thirtieth-two precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Thirtieth-three precinct.—The thirtieth-three precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Thirtieth-fourth precinct.—The thirtieth-fourth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Thirtieth-fifth precinct.—The thirtieth-fifth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Thirtieth-sixth precinct.—The thirtieth-sixth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Thirtieth-seventh precinct.—The thirtieth-seventh precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Thirtieth-eighth precinct.—The thirtieth-eighth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Thirtieth-ninth precinct.—The thirtieth-ninth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.

Thirtieth-tenth precinct.—The thirtieth-tenth precinct met not in the city clerk's office, but at the office of the city clerk.